

The Great Break: War & Revolution 1914-1919



Mckay Ch. 25

Name _____ Per. _____

Learning Objectives

- What caused the outbreak of the First World War?
- How did the First World War differ from previous wars?
- In what ways did the war transform life on the home front?
- Why did the world war lead to revolution in Russia, and what was its outcome?
- In what ways was the Allied peace settlement flawed?

Ch. 25-1 p. 822-830 The Road to War

1. Explain how Bismarck's system of alliances helped maintain peace.
2. What was the purpose of the German-Russian Reinsurance Treaty and why did it end in 1890? What was the result of it ending?
3. Explain the reasons for Britain and Germany's love-hate relationship.
4. Why was the Moroccan crisis of 1905 a turning point in European history?
5. What effect did the 1878 Congress of Berlin have on the Balkan region?
6. What factors contributed to the mood of 1914 that led to the outbreak of war?

7. *Think, don't write:* Which of the major powers do you believe were most responsible and least responsible for the war?

Identification

Triple Alliance	
Triple Entente	
First Balkan War 1912	
Archduke Francis Ferdinand	
Black Hand	
"blank check"	
Schlieffen Plan	
Total war	

Battle of the Marne	
Battle of the Somme	
Battles of Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes	

8. Why did Italy switch sides in 1915 to join the Triple Entente?

9. What effect did the Ottoman entrance into the war have on the Armenians?

Identification.

Battle of Gallipoli	
T.E. Lawrence	
<i>Lusitania</i>	

Ch. 25-2 p. 837-842 The Home Front

10. Describe the effect of the war on the following:

the economy	
people at home	
organized labor	
women	

11. What evidence is there that the strain of war was beginning to take its toll on the home front in Russia, Austria, France, and Germany in 1916?

Ch. 25-3 p. 842-849 The Russian Revolution

12. What problems in Russia led to the February Revolution in 1917?

13. What reforms were undertaken by the Provisional Government?

Identify the significance of the following

Alexander Kerensky	
Petrograd Soviet	
Army Order No. 1	

14. Identify the three main points of Lenin's interpretation of Marxian revolution.

Identification

Vladimir Lenin	
Bolsheviks	
Mensheviks	
Peace, Land, Bread	

Leon Trotsky	
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15. What were the main reasons for the Bolshevik victory over the provisional government?

Identification

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk	
White opposition	
War Communism	

16. What were the primary reasons for the Bolshevik victory in the civil war?

Ch. 25-4 p. 849-859 The Peace Settlement

17. Explain what happened to the Austria-Hungary after the war?

18. Why did the Social Democratic Party succeed in Germany over the more radical socialists in Germany's Weimar Republic after the war ended?

19. What criticisms did the new Weimar Republic face and by 1920 and from whom?

Critics	Criticism

20. What were the goals of the following at the Versailles peace conference?

Woodrow Wilson (USA)	
David Lloyd George (Britain)	
Georges Clemenceau (France)	

Identification

Treaty of Versailles	
War guilt clause (Article 232)	
national self-determination	

League of Nations	
isolationism	
Henry Cabot Lodge	
Sykes-Picot Agreement	
Mandate system	
Balfour Declaration	
Mustafa Kemal	
Treaty of Lausanne	

21. **Think, don't write:** What short- and long-term effects do you think the massive death and destruction of the Great War would have on the future of Europe socially, politically, and economically?

Causes of World War I

1. Nationalism

2. The New Imperialism (1871-1914)

- a. contributed to militarism as the conquest of distant lands required larger armies and bigger budgets
 - i. involved little colonialism
 - 1. soldiers sent to explore and conquer
 - 2. officials sent to organize and administer
 - 3. missionaries sent to teach and to convert
 - 4. merchants sent to develop and trade
 - ii. humanitarian justifications
 - iii. racism – social Darwinism
 - 1. Africa
 - a. In 1871, only 10% of Africa was under European control; by 1914, virtually the entire continent was claimed by Europeans, leaving only independent Liberia (under American influence) and Ethiopia (claimed by Italy but unconquered).
 - 2. Asia and the Pacific
 - a. self-government in the Pacific had ended by 1914
 - 3. Japan took Ryuku Islands and Formosa
 - 4. Americans took Hawaii and part of Samoa
 - 5. Britain & France occupied most of SE Asia
 - 6. industrial powers menaced China

3. Militarism & the European arms race

- a. the typical great power army in 1879 was smaller than 500,000; by 1913 the average exceeded one million with mobilization plans for armies of 3-4 million
- b. new technology and industrialization enabled production of massive means of destruction
- c. national glorification of war
 - "We wish to glorify war – the only health-giver of the world."*
 - "Eternal peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful one."*
 - "War is a school of strenuous life and heroism."*

4. Alliances

- a. Bismarckian system of alliances (1871-1890) – formed to protect Germany by negotiating treaties that would guarantee the support of other powers and deny France potential allies.

- i. Three Emperors' League (*Dreikaiserbund*) 1873 – William I of Germany, Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary, Alexander II of Russia. Italy also sided with Germany, while the British followed a policy of nonalignment later called isolation.
 - 1. represented an amicable understanding (an *entente*) among rivals who shared a belief in monarchical solidarity.
 - ii. Dual Alliance (1879) – Germany and Austria-Hungary
 - 1. promised each country military assistance if they were attacked by Russia and guaranteed neutrality if either were attacked by any other country.
 - iii. Alliance of Three Emperors (1881) – A secret amicable agreement (*entente*) signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia removed the cause of conflict between Russia and Austria, avoiding for Germany the dilemma of having to take sides against a neighbor and eliminating the chance of Russia's allying with France.
 - iv. Triple Alliance (1882) – Brought together Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy in a long-lasting pact that was meant to insure Italy's support and a two-front war in the event of a French attack on Germany.
 - v. Reinsurance Treaty (1887) – Following Austria's refusal to renew the Alliance of Three Emperors. Bismarck concluded this defense alliance with Russia to block a potential alliance between France and Russia. Germany pledged not to support Austrian aggression against Russia and provided German investment in Russian industrial development.
- b. Post-Bismarck
- i. Refusal of Reinsurance Treaty (1890) After Bismarck's dismissal in 1890, Wilhelm allowed the Reinsurance Treaty with Russia to lapse for fear of alienating Britain and violating the spirit of the Triple Alliance. Marked the first crack in Bismarck's elaborate system.
 - ii. Russo-French rapprochement (1894) – The two isolated nations joined in the Franco-Russian alliance that brought France out of diplomatic isolation and began her new role as one of the major powers.
 - iii. Entente Cordiale (1904) – France and Britain began a close diplomatic understanding with this agreement that France would have a free hand in Morocco and Britain would retain dominance in the Sudan.
 - iv. Anglo-Russian Entente (1907) Completed the Triple Entente when Britain and Russia settle differences over spheres of influence in Persia and China.

5. The Spark

6. The Balkans – the powder keg of Europe

- i. Assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand & his wife by a Serbian nationalist (Gavrilo Princip), a member of the Black Hand.

World War I

The Treaty of Versailles

Allies Differ on Peace

Big Four Winners

1. Great Britain - Lloyd George
 - Expand _____ colonies
 - Make _____ pay for the way
2. France – Georges Clemenceau
 - French security from a _____
 - Weaken Germany with:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
3. Italy - Orlando
 - Enlarge Italy's _____
 - Expand _____
4. United States – President Woodrow Wilson
 - Fair peace - Just peace
 - Create a _____ = idealism
 - League of Nations - US does not join (isolationism)
 - Fourteen Points

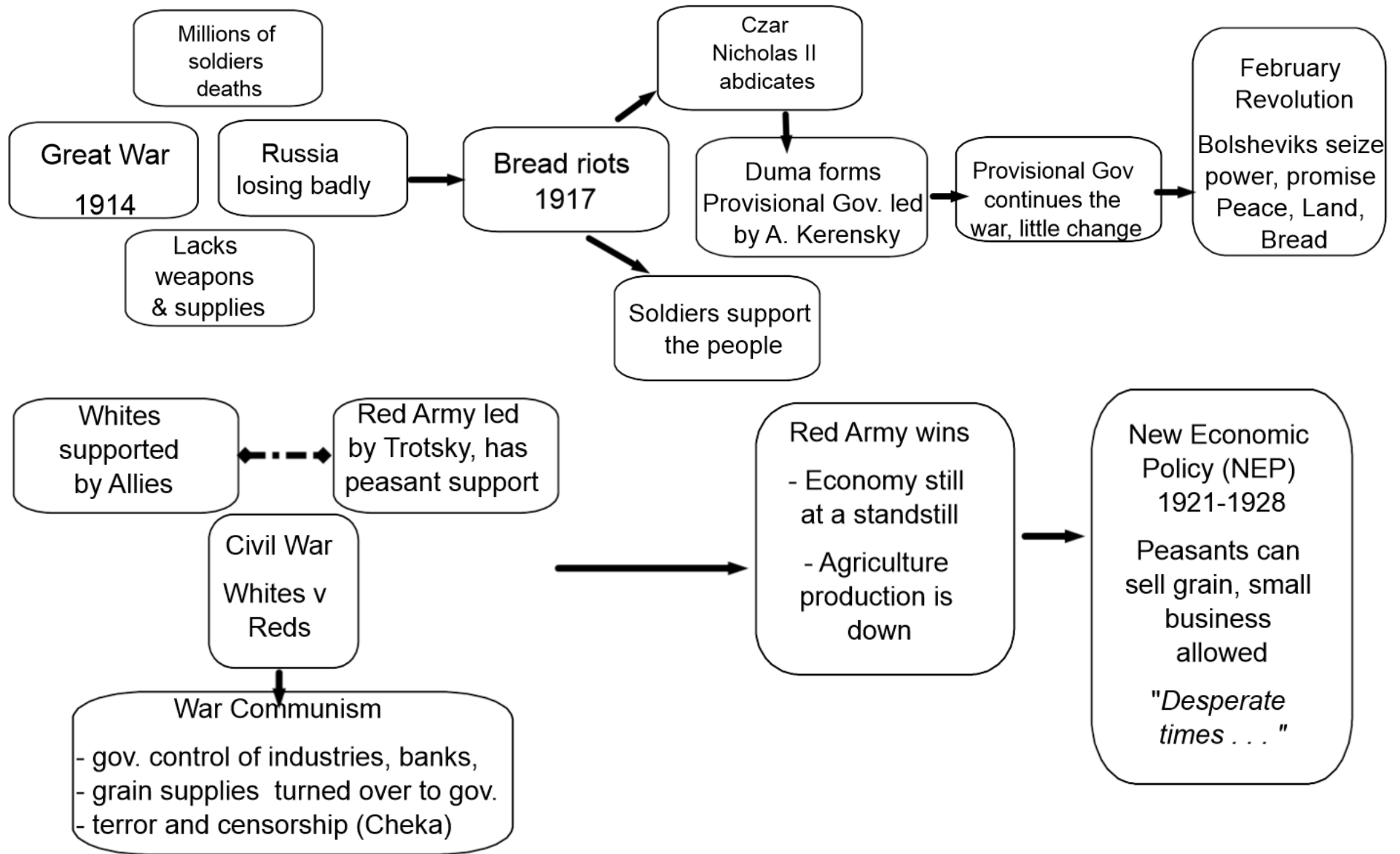
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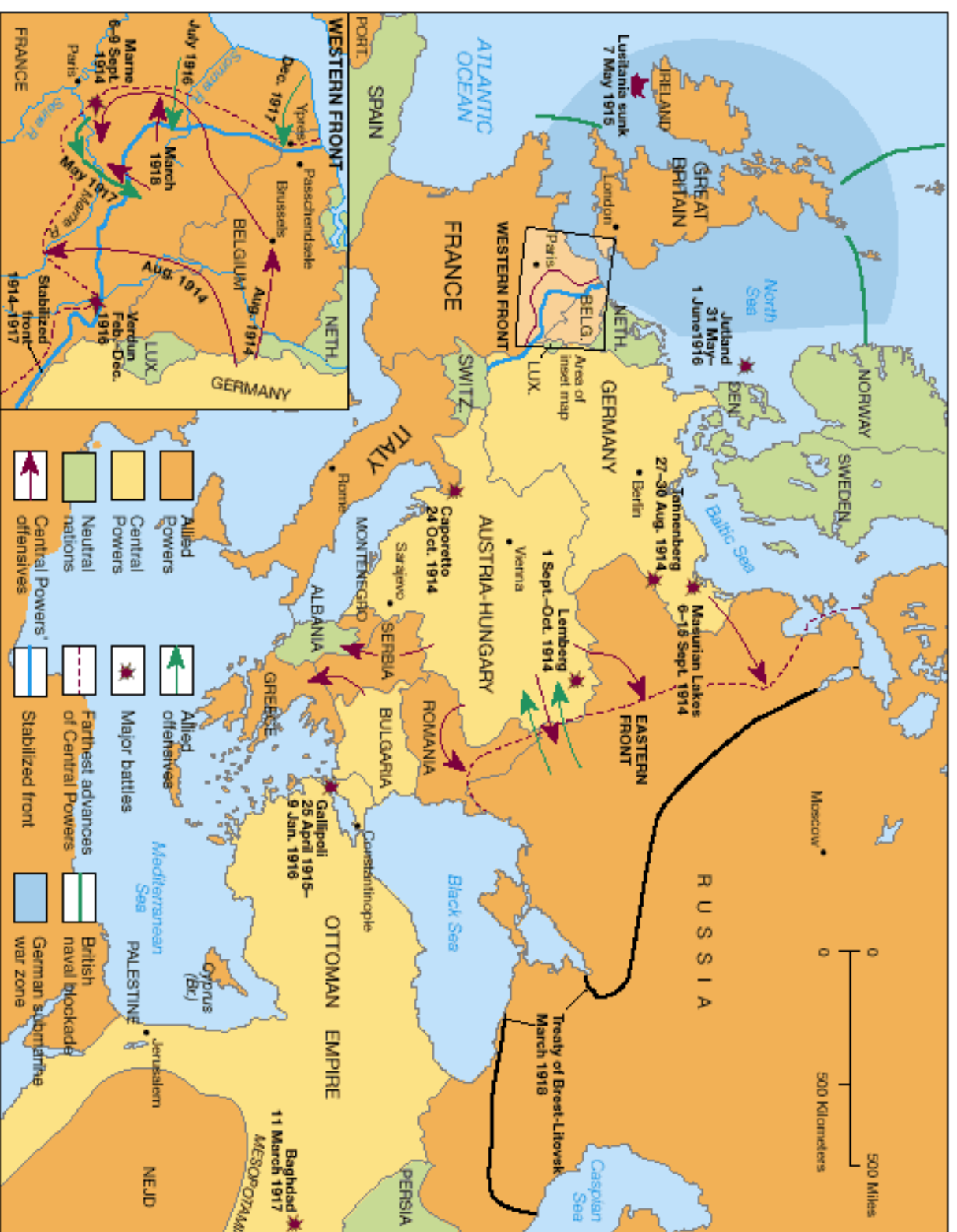
- Germany lost all colonies
- Disarmament of Germany
 - a. Volunteer army of no more than 100,000
 - b. No draft
 - c. Demilitarized Rhineland
 - d. Navy reduced
 - e. Military industries prohibited (aircraft, subs, etc.)
- War guilt - sole responsibility given to Germany
- Germany must pay \$33 billion in war reparations
- League of Nations
- Border changes
- New countries, such as Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia


Total Casualties of World War I

Countries	Total Mobilized	Killed & Died	Wounded	Prisoners & Missing	Total Casualties	Casualties % of Mobilized
Allied Powers						
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	9,150,000	76.3
France	8,410,000	1,357,800	4,266,000	537,000	6,160,800	76.3
British Empire	8,904,467	908,371	2,090,212	191,652	3,190,235	35.8
Italy	5,615,000	650,000	947,000	600,000	2,197,000	39.1
United States	4,355,000	126,000	234,300	4,500	364,800	8.2
Japan	800,000	300	907	3	1,210	0.2
Romania	750,000	335,706	120,000	80,000	535,706	71.4
Serbia	707,343	45,000	133,148	152,958	331,106	46.8
Belgium	267,000	13,716	44,686	34,659	93,061	34.9
Greece	230,000	5,000	21,000	1,000	17,000	11.7
Portugal	100,000	7,222	13,751	12,318	33,291	33.3
Montenegro	50,000	3,000	10,000	7,000	20,000	40.0
Total	42,188,810	5,152,115	12,831,004	4,121,090	22,104,209	52.3
Central Powers						
Germany	11,000,000	1,773,7000	4,216,058	1,152,800	7,142,558	64.9
Austria-Hungary	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000	2,200,000	7,020,000	90.0
Turkey	2,850,000	325,000	400,000	250,000	975,000	34.2
Bulgaria	1,200,000	87,500	152,390	27,029	266,919	22.2
Total	22,850,000	3,386,200	8,388,448	3,629,829	15,404,477	67.4
Grand Total	65,038,810	8,538,315	21,219,452	7,750,919	37,508,686	57.6


The Russian Revolution - 1917





 World War I. The Central Powers were in the unenviable position of fighting wars on two major fronts. The inset shows the stabilized Western Front of trench warfare in northern France and Belgium.



 *Europe After World War I. The need for security on the Continent led France to support a buffer zone of new nations between Russia and Germany, carved out of the former Austrian Empire. German territory along the French border was demilitarized out of the same concern for protection.*